The People's Korea

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DPRK President Greets Albanian Leader on His Reelection

President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 23 sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Ramiz Alia upon his reelection as President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania.

The President wishes, in the message, the Albanian people great success in their endeavours for the prosperity of the country and for the fulfilment of the eighth five-year plan.

The foreign leaders who have recently received messages from the DPRK leader include: Mr. Desi Bouterse, leader of the government and commander of the Republic of Surinam (on the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Surinamese revolution); Mr. Jaber al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah, amir of State of Kuwait (on the national day of the State of Kuwait); Mr. H. Desmond Hoyte, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana (on the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of his country); Mr. John George Melvin Comption, prime minister of St. Lucia (on the eighth anniversary of the independence of St. Lucia); and Mr. Mohamed Abdel Aziz, President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Secretary General of the Polisario Front (on the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the SADR).

Vice Marshal O Jin U Sends Message to Soviet Defense Minister

Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army and Minister of People's Armed Forces O Jin U Feb. 23 sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, Soviet defense minister, on the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

The message noted that the Soviet armed forces are resolutely struggling to check the policy of war and nuclear arms buildup of the U.S.-led imperialists and defend the security of the country and world peace.

It expressed the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union which have entered a new stage of development through the meeting between the leaders of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

DPRK Ralliers Protest Team Spirit 87

Meetings have been held in Pyongyang recently in protest against the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise.

On Feb. 19, some 10,000 Pyongyangites gathered at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium to denounce the exercise which officially kicked off the same day.

Speaking at the meeting, Kang Hui Won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, called the war game "a heinous challenge to our sincere, peace-loving efforts to ease the tensions in the country."

Mr. Kang who is concurrently the chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee called on Washington to "unconditionally stop the criminal Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise and withdraw from south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggression forces, including nuclear weapons."

He urged Seoul to "stop staging the military exercise with the foreign forces against the fellow countrymen." Seoul was also urged to accept Pyongyang's proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks.

Speakers at the meeting included Kim Jong Un who defected to the DPRK last year from south Korea.

On Feb. 24, Korean public organizations held an emergency joint meeting at the People's Palace of Culture to discuss concrete measures to deal with the U.S.-south Korea combined war game.

Those public organizations are the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Anti-Nuclear Peace Committee and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

The meeting adopted an appeal to Koreans at home and abroad and a letter to political parties and public organizations and international organizations the world over.

The appeal said that all the Koreans should launch more vigorously the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. "Peace should be won through struggle, not by begging," said the appeal.

The letter adopted at the meeting urged political parties and various democratic and public organizations to protest the dangerous war game which poses a serious threat to world peace.
(See the letter on page 4)

About 10,000 people in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang gathered at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on Feb. 19 to denounce the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise Team Spirit 87. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Torture Routine Business by Seoul: White Paper

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland said that the use of torture is "an important means of maintaining the military fascist dictatorship."

The charge was contained in a white paper issued by the committee on Feb. 22. **(See a summary of the white paper on page 4)**

The white paper described actual examples of the use of torture to prove that "the torture system of south Korea is more draconic than any other torture system which has ever existed in history."

"It is the most vicious and murderous torture system in the world," said the white paper.

As was reported, a south Korean student was tortured to death. Although the incident was only the tip of the iceberg, it provided Chun's critics with a fresh rallying point – human rights.

The way the government has followed up the torture death of the Seoul National University student shows that it is concerned with public opinion. Chun Doo Hwan has tried to minimize the fallout from this incident by firing both the minister of home affairs and the director of the national police headquarters. But, the incident has snowballed and aroused considerable public sympathy.

Far Eastern Economic Review reported in its Mar. 5 issue that Chun recently told a group of south Korean newspaper publishers that press controls will be tighter this year following "a relatively loose phase."

The magazine said that Chun is reportedly displeased with the heavy coverage of human-rights abuses, particularly torture, which the controlled press has featured since the death of Pak Chong Chol. "Following a rash of torture-related stories, calls from the authorities to newspaper offices asking them to tone down their reports have become more frequent," it said.

More than 5,000 Seoul National University students walked out chanting anti-government slogans and songs during a graduation ceremony held on Feb. 26. They began to walk out en masse when minister of education Sohn Jae Souk took the podium right after the university president to deliver a congratulatory speech. (Reuters)

Egypt, Angola, Nicaragua Endorse N-S High-Level Talks

Continued support to the DPRK's proposal for holding north-south high-level political and military talks has been extended by foreign leaders, organizations and mass media.

The proposal was put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his policy speech made at the end of last year.

Mr. Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on Feb. 22 expressed support to the DPRK proposal when he met a delegation of the SPA of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of its Standing Committee.

On Feb. 18, Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos supported the DPRK's talks offer in a meeting with the Korean ambassador to his country.

Maltese Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici on Feb. 17 expressed full support for the proposal for north-south talks when he met the Korean ambassador to Malta.

Meanwhile, Acting Foreign Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, Jose Leon Talavera, sent a letter of solidarity to DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam in support of the new nation-saving proposal, KCNA reported on Feb. 22.

A message of solidarity supporting

(Continued on page 8)

Foreign Countries Commemorate Secretary Kim Jong Il's 45th Birthday

Messages of Greetings

Secretary Kim Jong Il received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on his 45th birthday.

They came from Mohamed Abdel Aziz, President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Secretary General of the Polisario Front; General Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua and Coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Emile Mworoha, Secretary General of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; A. Grey Zulu, Secretary General of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana; Santiago Carrillo of Spain, former general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Esko Helle, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League; Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and member of Parliament of the Swiss Confederation; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; and Remy Giacomini, chairman of the Socialist Party of San Marino.

The messages extended warmest congratulations and wholehearted greetings to the Secretary on his birthday.

They expressed the belief that the Korean people will achieve greater successes in their struggle for socialist construction of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification under his wise leadership and the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and their countries will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

Meanwhile, a basket of flowers was presented to the Secretary on Feb. 16 by Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil.

Functions

Functions were held in various countries on the birthday of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Celebration meetings were held on Feb. 10 in Decin County, North Bohemian region, Czechoslovakia and in Otwock City, Poland.

A get-together was held at the Pulawy Nitrogen Fertilizer Factory, Poland, on Feb. 6 and a Korean film show took place at the Pulawy Cinema House.

A meeting was held at the Grurzadz construction vocational school in Torun Province, Poland, and a film show at the Beka Cinema House in Warsaw.

A film show was also given at a machine factory named after Tito in Skopje of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Yugoslavia.

A Korean film week and photo exhibition were organized in Stubicke Toplice County of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Yugoslavia, and film shows at Belgrade University, at the Unis Mladost corrugated paper factory in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Belgrade Institute of Labour Protection, Fire Prevention and Environmental Protection, the "Rudicajabec" complex in Banja Luka.

Celebration meetings were held in New Delhi under the auspices of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea and at the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association.

A Swedish national seminar on the Juche idea and independence of society was held in Stockholm on Feb. 7.

A lecture under the title "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Is a Genius of Creation and Construction Who Has the Outstanding and Seasoned Leadership Art", a book and photo exhibition and film show were arranged at Islamabad, Pakistan, Women's University, a lecture under the title "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Has Made an Immortal Contribution to the Development of the Juche-Based Revolutionary Theory by Constantly Developing and Enriching the Revolutionary Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Giving a Clear Answer to All Theoretical and Practical Problems Arising in the Revolution and Construction" was given at the group for the study of Kimilsungism of the Educational Book Distributing Agency of the Ministry of Education, Social Development and Culture of Guyana.

Lectures were also given at the Strat House in Harare, Zimbabwe, the Murewa, Zimbabwe, group for the study of the Juche idea, the Cultural House of Egypt, Kigali Middle School of Rwanda and the Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia.

A meeting of readers of Korean publications was held at the Cultural House of Egypt, a book and photo exhibition at Ain Shams University of Egypt, a get-together at the Yemen-Korea friendship revolutionary ironware factory, photo exhibitions and film shows in Bimbo City, Ombella Mpoko Prefecture of Central Africa, at Nisgini Middle School in Bujumbura, Burundi, and Sangore senior middle school in Bamako, Mali, a film show at the Escort Battalion of the presidential palace of Madagascar, a joint seminar on the revolutionary activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il in Geneva.

Peruvian Univ. Awards Honorary Doctorate to the Secretary

Cajamarca National University of Peru on Feb. 9 decided to award honorary doctorate to Secretary Kim Jong Il, on the occasion of his 45th birthday.

Mas Villanueva, president of the university, on Feb. 11 informed the representative of the Korean trade mission in Peru of the decision of the special meeting of the board of directors of the univiersity on conferring honorary doctorate upon the Secretary.

The president of the university, stressing that His Excellency Kim Jong Il is an outstanding leader who has wisely directed the Korean people to effect great changes in political, economic, cultural and all other fields, said that it was natural for the board of directors of the university to decide to confer honorary doctorate upon him.

The Secretary's Works Published Abroad

The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association published in booklet "On Some Questions in Understanding the Juche Philosophy," a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, the KCNA reported on Feb. 24.

Meanwhile, a meeting for introducing the book "Kim Jong Il and Juche Korea" written by Rahajarijafy Remi, editor-in-chief of the Malagasy paper Vaovao N'y Tolom-Bahoaka, was held in Antananarivo, Madagascar, on Feb. 9.

The newspaper "Juche Idea" No. 1 was brought out by the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Reports and Speeches at L. American Regional Juche Seminar

A Latin American regional seminar on the Juche idea was held in Lima, Peru, from Feb. 5 to 7, with 150 delegates from 18 Latin American countries and more than 600 observers. ***(See related article on page 2 carried in the previous issue)***

Follow reports and speeches made by public figures of various circles at the seminar:

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica, made a keynote report under the title "Philosophical Study on the Juche Idea".

He said:

On the basis of the great Juche idea, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has developed the modern history of independence, gained a precious experience and set a shining example in the building of a new society, and by generalising them, developed and enriched the Juche idea with new principles and theories and systematized it in an integral doctrine.

The Juche idea is a true idea of national liberation, class liberation and human emancipation; it is a universal idea most correctly reflecting the basic demand and interests of all countries, all nations and all peoples of the world aspiring after Chajusong and a revolutionary doctrine which opposes all forms of domination and subjugation, aggression and war, and indicates a true road of the liberation of mankind.

For its truth and invincible vitality the Juche idea serves today as a true world outlook and the guiding idea of our era for shaping the destiny of the man, the destiny of mankind and the destiny of the country and the nation and a great banner leading to victory the world people in their struggle for Chajusong.

(Continued on page 3)

EDITORIAL

Japan's Arms Build-up Poses Threat to Peace of Asia

Japan's recent reinforcement of its armaments has reached to an extremely dangerous level and become one of the major causes of aggravating tensions in the Far East and Asia.

The Nakasone cabinet, which emerged with a slogan for a "total settlement of post-war politics" in 1980, has been pushing ahead with its policy of making Japan a major military power in accordance with the Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States.

It has decided to allow its defense expenditure for FY 1987 to exceed one percent of the gross national product.

Thus, the defense expenses of Japan this year, which exceed its 10-year-old limit, reach ¥3,500 billion ($23 billion), an amount which exceeds south Korea's FY 1987 national budget by 25 percent.

Japan, which now ranks eighth in annual defense spending in the Western countries, will be a major military power next to the United States after the completion of the Mid-term Defense Program (1986-1990).

At that point, Japan will have 200 F-15 fighter intercepters and 100 F-4 jets (more aircraft than the U.S. Air Force has in Japan, south Korea and the Philippines combined, and about as many tactical aircraft as the U S. has in its homeland), 62 destroyers including 43 missile cruisers and 100 P-3-C anti-submarine patrol planes (nearly three and five times, respectively, the number the entire U.S. 7th [Pacific] Fleet has), OTH (over-the-horizon) radars for the defense of the 1,000-nortical-mile sea lines, E3A early warning aircrafts, KC-10 or KC-135 in-flight refueling aircrafts, an 180,000 strong army, 16 submarines and 430 aircrafts for maritime operation.

It is obvious from these figures that Japan's armaments have been strengthened not only in quantity but in quality. In January, a research for effective combined operations with the U.S. armed forces in case of war in the Far East started at a U.S.-Japan security subcommittee meeting held in Hawaii. In February, three SSM missile units with 54 launchers were decided to be deployed in Hokkaido. Special commands for nuclear and bio-chemical wars will also be attached to the two army divisions in Hokkaido in the coming spring.

Moreover, Japan has already decided to actively participate in the SDI program of the Reagan administration.

U.S.-Japan joint military manoeuvres, which are held increasing frequency, have got into the stage of those for actual fighting.

The Japanese authorities are putting emphasis on the establishment and reinforcement of offensive capacity and war sustainability to enable Japan to carry out a local war independently if a war breaks out in the Far East. This indicates that Japan is going to play an important role in the U.S.'s aggressive world strategy by forming a virtual U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, and that at the same time, the Japanese authorities intend to realize their dream of becoming a "ruler" of Asia once again.

Asian peoples including the Korean people and world's peace-loving people are paying due attention to the fact that Japan is emerging as a dangerous aggressive power in Asia with the support of the U.S.

The peoples of Asian countries know very well that Japan's arms build-up will become a threat to the independence, sovereignty and peace of the Asian countries and will not permit the history of Japanese aggression to repeat itself.

Secretary Kim Jong Il & Development Of Scientific Technology (3)

—Grand People's Study House—

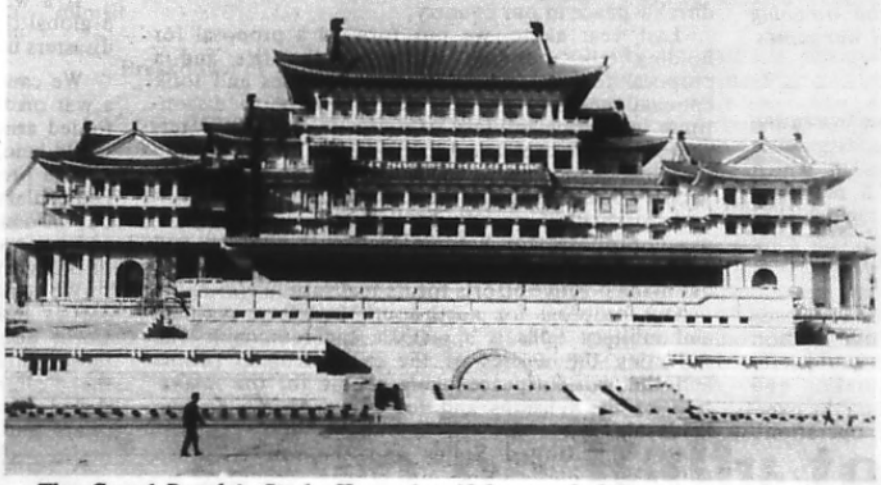
(Continued from No. 1,320 issue of The People's Korea)

Reading Rooms Can Be Used by 12,000 Simultaneously

Secretary Kim Jong Il said as follows:

"The Grand People's Study House assumes a very important mission in improving social education. It is one of the important centres for turning all members of society into intellectuals and constitutes a correspondence university. It should play a greater part and thus contribute actively toward raising the cultural and technical levels of the working people and training all people to be intellectuals. The study house should widely introduce and disseminate the latest achievements of science and technology in various forms and ways and carry on more vigorously the work of improving the scientific, cultural and technical levels of scientists, technicians and working people."

("On Further Developing Educational Work", July 22, 1984)



The Grand People's Study House is widely popularizing newest science and technology.

It is the Grand People's Study House that is playing an important role in disseminating the latest scientific technology in the sphere of social education of the DPRK.

The house was brought to completion in a short period of less than one year and nine months and opened in April 1982, under the well-advised guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

It has a total floor space of some 100,000 square metres and a capacity of containing 30 million volumes. The reading rooms can be used by 12,000 simultaneously. Visitors can not only read books in the same way as in an ordinary library but also receive all kinds of lectures including scientific technology. Thus, it combines the functions of a library with those of a school.

Therefore, it is equipped with TV receivers, taperecorders, VTRs, cinematographic and slide equipment in large and small section-by-section rooms for lectures, including a large capacity lecture room with 800 seats.

Lectures are given ranging in content from science and technology, theoretical studies to foreign languages. Furthermore, lectures are given according to various requests from citizens. The teaching staff consists of academicians (members of the academy sciences), doctors and professors. Subjects and dates of lectures are previously announced by newspapers, radios and TV each time. Everybody can attend lectures upon application.

Lectures by Top-Class Lecturers

Secretary Kim Jong Il always emphasizes the importance that lectures should be interesting and characteristic and that lecturers should give lectures in an easy-to-understand way. According to this instruction of him, the Grand People's Study House has a top-class teaching staff.

Visitors are steadily increasing every year. They numbered 560,000 in 1982 when it opened, 940,000 in 1983, 1.3 million in 1984 and 1.5 million in 1985.

Mr. Li Min Chol, librarian at the reading room for the independent section of foreign languages, said: "Here we have 600,000 foreign books including Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese and French. The number of people utilizing the house has been rapidly increasing since the 11th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in February 1986, emphasized the importance of developing science and technology. Visitors are getting increasingly diverse, including scientists, technicians, university students, workers in the city and researchers in provinces.

"I can read English and Japanese now. In the future, I think I will try to master Russian and Chinese in order to serve the visitors better."

Mr. Kim Hye Suk, librarian for the reading room of newly-published foreign magazine, said: "Recently, the number of readers of foreign books has been increasing. Especially, books on electronics, machinery, raw materials, fuel, power and oil are sought after.

Formally most visitors were university students but nowadays scientists and visitors from the country are increasing in number."

Visitors unanimously say that there is in society a general atmosphere for study more than before. Especially, university students are studying much more enthusiastically than before with concrete aims.

Special Hotel for Visitors From Country under Construction

At present, a special hotel for visitors of the Grand People's Study House is under construction in Munsu Street in Pyongyang, for visitors from the country.

The project started after Secretary Kim Jong Il said that a hotel should be built so that scientists and technicians all over the country may not feel inconvenience in using it.

The house has recently introduced the new method. It is "the reeducation course." This is a course intended to enable scientists and engineer who graduated from universities or colleges a long time ago, to acquire latest scientific technology.

Citizens in the DPRK, not to mention scientists, say to each other: "We are in the era of science and technology. If we don't develop science and technology we can not develop our economy further. Students cannot work well and will be useless if they go out into the world without practical ability. Therefore, we should study more and more." The Grand People's Study House holds also an important place for this purpose.

(To be continued)

KSDP Calls for Development of Nation's Sciences & Technology

An enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party which was held in Pyongyang on Feb. 23 discussed the item "On Enhancing the Role of Party Organizations and Members in the Development of Sciences and Technology."

The meeting stressed that an important political task facing the party at present is to direct the efforts of the whole party to more rapidly developing the nation's sciences and technology.

The party organizations at all levels and party members should more vigorously exert themselves and make positive contributions to the realization of the allround technical reorganization of the national economy through the development of sciences and technology and the intensified technical innovation movement, which has been raised as a most important matter in carrying out the third Seven-Year Plan, emphasized the meeting.

Kwangbok St. Taking Shape at Rapid Speed

The modern Kwangbok Street resembling a big city is taking shape at rapid speed in scenic Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang.

The street stretching some six kilometres from the fork of the road at Mangyongdae associated with great aspirations of revolution to the Palgol Bridge has presented its main contours in a little more than one year since its ground breaking took place.

A straight road 100 metres wide runs the section which was a hilly land only recently. And modern public buildings and apartment houses are soaring on both sides of it, as if they were vying with each other.

In contrast to the Rakwon, Munsu and Changgwang streets, the Kwangbok Street is lined with larger and refreshing buildings nestling against the foot of the picturesque mountains of Mangyongdae. It is, so to speak, a street in a park.

Most of the apartment houses of the street can accommodate hundreds of families. Some of them have more than 1,400 flats each.

A good many public buildings such as theatres, hotels and public halls, facilities of culture and rest, and parks are being harmoniously brought into shape against the background of the hills near Mangyongdae.

Gymnasiums of peculiar styles available for a large-scale sports festival are under construction in the Angol area. The Angol Stadium with tens of thousands of seats and nine sports halls including an indoor swimming pool and table tennis and basketball halls are rising rapidly.

Along with many other streets of Pyongyang, the capital, the Kwangbok Street will be one fairly high in the modernization standard.

The young constructors of the street and the helpers resolved to fulfil their first half-year plan before Apr. 15, the 75th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from page 2)

What is most important in applying the Juche idea today is to make Latin America independent.

Cherishing the high pride of being mouthpieces of the progressive idea and the forerunners of the era who study and disseminate the Juche idea, we should make an active contribution to the common cause of mankind for building a new world, independent and prosperous, by more powerfully condutting activities to study and disseminate this great idea and the sacred struggle for the independence of Latin America.

A supplementary report of Jorge Raso Arasco, president of the Inca Garcilaso de La Vega University of Peru, was followed by speeches.

Thomas Herrera Calix, professor of the University of Panama, said that the human historic value of the Juche idea lies in that it is not "Korean idea" needed only for Korean revolution and construction but an idea of great significance world-wide.

Silvano Lora, secretary general of the Dominican Committee for the Reunification of Korea, noted that the imperishable feats performed by respected President Kim Il Sung and the immortal Juche idea founded by him are priceless revolutionary wealth which will be handed down eternally in human history.

Prof. and Dr. Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio of the Central University of Venezuela emphasized: The Juche idea calls for making revolution in every country independently and creatively and it is the very important problem for us to draw on the experience of the Korean revolution.

Antenor Castro, professor of the Inca Garcilaso de La Vega University of Peru, said that President Kim Il Sung is not only a great thinker and theoretician representing the civilization of mankind in the 20th century but also a possessor of distinguished quality as a practician and a leader. It is noble sentiments of the people of our era today to ardently revere respected President Kim Il Sung and highly praise his greatness.

The Juche idea is today developed in depth by His Excellency dear Kim Jong Il, he stressed.

Agustin Villa, secretary general of the Medellin City Branch of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, stated that the dear leader of the Korean people Secretary Kim Jong Il is a distinguished leader who is carrying forward to accomplishment with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and wise guidance the cause of Juche pioneered by President Kim Il Sung.

Roberto Moralez, a researcher of the Supreme Council of the University of Central America, pointed out that when the Latin American people apply to practice the methodological demand of the Juche idea can they convert Latin America into a continent without domination and subjugation, a continent free and peaceful.

Guillermo Arguedas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said: We will, in the future, further strengthen the study and dissemination of the immortal Juche idea among the world people of broad strata.

CORRECTION

In the first page of the previous issue, we reported that the book "Kim Jong Il and Juche Idea" was published in Madagascar. The correct title is "Kim Jong Il and Juche Korea."

We regret the error... Ed.

Letter Adopted to Call Upon World's Organizations to Slam Team Spirit 87

An emergency meeting of the DPRK's five social organizations met in its capital on Feb. 24 and adopted a letter calling on "the political parties and social organizations of all countries of the world and international organizations and international democratic organizations" to bitterly denounce the on-going Team Spirit 87 annual Washington-Seoul war games. Excerpts:

The danger of a new nuclear war is now increasing on the Korean Peninsula due to the large-scale Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises in which U.S. ground, naval and air forces from U.S. mainland and U.S. military bases in the Pacific region, U.S. forces occupying south Korea and south Korean puppet army, more than 200,000 strong in all, and latest military equipment are mobilized.

The on-going war rehearsal which will last for over 80 days is a most dangerous and grave military action without precedent in the history of the world military manoeuvres both in view of its duration and scale and in view of the offensive nature of the exercises with main emphasis on "landing operation" and "river-crossing operation."

This frantic war rehearsal directed against our Republic is not only an undisguised challenge to the entire Korean people who desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification but also a criminal act going against the desire of the entire mankind for peace.

The government of the Republic has made every effort possible to ease the tensions and ensure a durable peace in our country.

Last year alone, we put forward a proposal for holding talks between military authorities and a proposal for suspending military exercises and took epochal measures on our own initiative to discontinue large-scale military exercises in the whole territory of the northern half of the Republic and mobilize more than 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army for peaceful construction.

In particular, we advanced some time ago a new peace proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the north and the south and has made positive efforts for its realization.

Our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks is a realistic and reasonable one reflecting the desires of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people for the relaxation of the tensions and for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities, disregarding our efforts for peace, answered our new peace proposal with the provocative Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises.

The war rehearsal of the United States and the south Korean rulers has today created on the Korean Peninsula a tense situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will develop into a global thermonuclear war, and impose irretrievable disasters upon our nation and mankind.

We cannot allow our nation to be exterminated by a war on the Korean Peninsula nor can we look with folded arms at hundreds of millions of people in the world being plunged into a nuclear holocaust.

The preservation of a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula is not only a desire of the Korean people but also a common demand of the peoples of all countries who aspire after peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We express the expectation that the political parties and social organizations of all countries of the world and international organizations and international democratic organizations will oppose and reject the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises being staged by the United States and the south Korean rulers and voice more powerful international solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to clear south Korea of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and promote peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

White Paper Reveals How Dissidents Were Tortured in Past in S. Korea

Following is a summary of a white paper on torture cases in south Korea, publicized by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland on Feb. 22:

In south Korea fascists including Chun Doo Hwan who have been specialized in torture and murder hold the "important posts of power" and the suppressive tools.

Chun Doo Hwan who holds the "presidential" chair was once the boss of the "Security Command" called a "midwife of the group of tortures" and is an old hand in torture and murder.

The torture in south Korea is an important means of maintaining the military fascist dictatorship and is institutionally ensured and encouraged.

The Agency for National Security Planning, the Security Command, the police headquarters and police stations make a practice of resorting to brutal tortures in order to wrest "confessions" from the arrested, prosecutors do so in order to force the accused to "admit" the "indictments" trumped up in advance and warders in order to "convert" prisoners.

The torture system of south Korea which employs torture as a ruling method is more draconic than any other torture system which has ever existed in human history: It is the most vicious torture system, murderous system in the world.

The Chun Doo Hwan military regime which seized the government through the Kwangju massacre following the May 17, 1980, violence started its torture politics, murderous politics by putting to tortures and penalizing those involved in the popular uprising and political rivals including Kim Dae Jung.

In order to maintain their murderous regime, these fascists later framed up many "cases" including the "case of the National Federation of Democratic Students", "case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers", "*Purim* case" and the "case of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy" to throw into prison a large number of students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, religionists, democratic figures and patriotic people of all other strata and torture and murder them. In October last year, they killed in cold blood more than 20 patriotic students who had participated in the joint sit-in strike at Konkuk University, rounded up over 1,500 people at a time, tortured and penalized them by mobilizing a division-size police force.

As the struggle of students and people of all segments for independence and democracy and the United States and for national reunification has rapidly mounted recently, the Chun Doo Hwan regime has become more vicious in brutal tortures and murderous atrocities against patriotic people.

On Jan. 14, the south Korean fascists put Pak Chong Chol, a 21-year-old student of Seoul National University, to such hair-raising tortures as water and electric tortures, in an investigation room of the police headquarters. They put his head into the water of the bathtub and committed such thrice-cursed atrocity as stifling him to death.

In south Korea the tortures are used in suppressing the workers movement along with the students movement and against conscious intellectuals and public figures of all other strata calling for constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections and guiltless people.

Noted religionists and even legislators are illegally arrested and put to tortures under the torture politics of south Korea.

In the past religionist Ham Sok Hon was taken to a police station where he was beaten and his beard pulled out. And now Father Choe Gi Sik was arrested on charges of involvement in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Centre in Pusan and many other churchmen including the Rev. Mun Ik Hwan are put to tortures and penalized as "pro-communist elements".

In the past 13 persons including Cho Yun Hyong, Cho Yon Ha and Choe Hyong U who were assemblymen from the New Democratic Party (dissolved in 1980) were beaten in a torture room of the Security Command, being hung headlong and stripped naked to the skin. They were tortured and their finger nails pulled out and their ribs broken.

Last year, Yu Song Hwan, an incumbent lawmaker from the New Korea Democratic Party, was arrested and is now put to tortures on a charge which cannot be a crime, because he called for a "government policy for unification", not "government policy against communism".

The south Korean authorities use tortures employing all sorts of bloody torture methods of the past which were most cruel and intellectualized and adding ultra-modern torture methods to them.

Among such methods are well-known "Taegwondo (Korean martial arts) torture", water, electric, Mongolian mutton barbecue, chicken roasting, aeroplane, glow lamp, viper, hairpin piercing and sexual tortures.

Besides these torture methods, the fascists use all kinds of torture methods, such as drug torture of mentally paralyzing people by forcing drug into their mouths, injection torture to kill people in a few months after injection, bamboo needle torture of thrusting vital points with bamboo needles, nailed plank torture of forcing people to walk on it. To mention these methods of tortures alone is enough to send a cold shiver down one's spine.

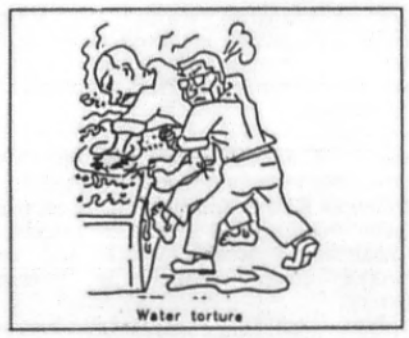
Indeed, south Korea has today turned into a dreadful execution ground where inhumane brutal tortures are openly committed and institutionally guaranteed by power, into a tundra of human rights and a cancer swelling on earth.

The Chun Doo Hwan junta must renounce at once the criminal torture politics, murderous politics, and step down without delay, as demanded by the south Korean people.

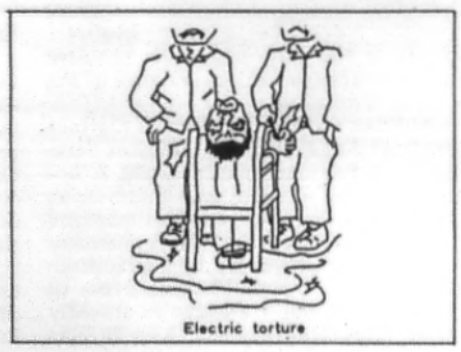
The United States must stop encouraging the south Korean regime which violates human rights and is engrossed in brutal tortures and slaughter and get out of south Korea forthwith, taking along its aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

Typical Tortures Employed by the Chun Junta

Chicken rotisserie barbecue torture


Water torture

Lumber stick beating torture


Electric torture

The cartoons are reprinted from the Minjung Munhwa, or Culture of the Masses, the organ of a south Korea's dissident organization.

7,250 Arrested Last Year for Activities Critical of Chun

In a report issued on Feb. 19 by south Korea's highest prosecution agency, the Supreme Public Prosecutions Administration, it was revealed that of the 7,250 people arrested for activities critical of the Chun junta, 4,610 of them were placed under detention.

These large-scale arrests took place at campus demonstrations, rallies for constitutional revision, labor disputes and any form of protest against the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo Hwan.

The report stated that 4,089 arrests were made in connection with National Security Law and "campus disturbances". This represents an increase of 256.5 percent over the previous year. Of these 655 cases were in violation of the security law, a rise of 148.1 percent and 3,068 cases were related to "campus disturbances", an increase of 340.5 percent.

The National Security Law, which has the death sentence as its maximum penalty has been used to stifle dissident activists by labelling them as pro-communist.

Breakdown of 7,250

Campus demonstrations: Of 4,545 people arrested, 2,531 detained, 220 not detained and 1,794 on summary judgments.

"Pro-communist" Activities: Of 2,335 people arrested, 1,838 detained, 46 not detained, 47 on summary judgments and 404 admonished.

Labor Disputes: Of 282 people arrested, 162 detained, 8 not detained, 77 on summary judgments and 34 admonished.

Charge Rate of Demonstrators 7.5 Times Higher

According to statistics released by the Seoul District Prosecutor on Feb. 21 the percentage of those charged for violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations was 7.5 times that of those charged under other laws last year.

A total of 1,714 were taken into custody in connection with the law, of whom 77.6 percent or 1,330 people were formally charged. The charge rate was reportedly 7.5 times higher than that of other suspects, whose charge rate remained at 10.4 percent over the same period.

Police Crack Down on Rally to Expose Human Rights Abuses

Afraid that the publicity resulting from the secret torture cases would increase the number of dissidents, the Seoul authorities mobilized 1,200 armed police on Feb. 25, to break up an attempted anti-government rally.

However, dissidents expressed their intention to continue protesting against human rights violations by the authorities.

Police cordoned off the offices of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, as the Council had called a rally to protest against the continuing use of torture and the fabrication of pro-communist charges brought against dissidents. Police were determined to prevent the rally from taking place.

Kim Young Sam, a co-chairman of this umbrella organization which is made up of members of the parliamentary opposition as well as dissident, human rights and religious activist groups, was in the center of the pushing and shoving which lasted for more than half an hour. Kim Dae Jung, who is also a co-chairman of the CPD, was placed under house arrest along with a number of his supporters and thus they were effectively prevented from attending.

The Associated Press quoted a plain-clothes police officer as saying that over 200 demonstrators had been involved.

The news agency reported that several of the demonstrators were beaten about the head by police before being taken away.

About 30 dissidents were detained earlier after scuffling with police, according to Reuter.

After delivering a brief speech on the street Kim Young Sam made a 100-meter march along with about 100 CPD members and legislators of the major opposition, the New Korea Democratic Party, which he serves as a permanent advisor.

He was quoted as saying, "We can never cease our campaign to expel torture for good from this soil and we will hold the rally again another time."

Democratic figures led by Kim Young Sam, second from right in front, on Feb. 25 tried to enter the Seoul headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, where they were to hold a rally to disclose human rights violations by the authorities. The placards say, "Don't obstruct peaceful rallies," "Stop murderous torture," and "Stop fabricating communist charges." (Reuter)

Torture Cases Frequently Revealed: Human Rights Report '86

South Korea's Bar Association issued on Feb. 12 a human rights report for 1986 to analyze human rights violations and list such cases which occurred in the same year.

The 315-page report said that most cases of human rights violation occurred in connection with the constitutional revision issue between the government and the opposition camp.

It noted that detainees were often harshly treated and were subjected to water and chicken roasting torture and such cases were revealed by appeals made by torture victims.

The report also referred to the cases of human rights violation such as suppressive measures against demonstrations of university students, the Inchon incident and in a bloody police crackdown on and arrest of more than 1,500 students on the campus of Konkuk University.

Various problems were caused, it said. Thus, the nation's 36 prisons and detention houses were packed to capacity, while the family members of those detained became a political force against the authorities.

The report quoted the Konkuk University incident in which more than 1,500 students were detained as an example of abuse of government power.

Pointing out that detainees' human rights were seriously infringed upon last year, the report said: "There were frequent protest actions by detainees at 36 detention centers and prisons who demanded better treatment."

Pak's Death Was Due to Electric Torture: NKDP

The New Korea Democratic Party on Feb. 20 reached a conclusion that the death of Pak Chong Chol, a Seoul National University student, was due to "torture by electricity" on the basis of a report compiled by its fact-finding team of 15 lawmakers.

The NKDP report said that traces of "red spots" were found between Pak's thumb and index finger which apparently resulted from "electric torture".

It denied a police announcement that he was suffocated to death.

Police authorities maintained that the student was throttled when two police officers tried to plunge his head into a bathtub filled with water while questioning him about the whereabouts of wanted student activists.

The report said that the red spots between the thumbs and index fingers of his hands prove that direct current was used during the interrogation.

It also alleged that Pak was illegally detained by police for more than 10 hours.

Brief News From Seoul

Kim Young Sam to Head No.1 Opposition

It was agreed on Feb. 22 that Kim Young Sam would succeed Li Min U as the new president of the New Korea Democratic Party. Kim Young Sam has been acting as an advisor to the NKDP.

The agreement was reached between Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung, both of whom are said to be behind-the-scenes leaders of the party. They decided that the transfer of the presidency would take place at the NKDP's biennial national convention, to be held in May.

This decision is expected to help rally members behind a strengthened leadership and give a boost to the campaign calling for direct presidential elections.

Political analysts are saying that confrontation between the government and the NKDP will be heightened by June as a result of demands calling for political reform.

Acrobatic Anti-Gov't Protest over Torture

In an acrobatic duel protest, reported by The Korea Times on Feb. 22, a student descended from the roof of a five-story building by climbing down a rope. Along with another on the roof they shouted slogans condemning the use of torture by the present regime.

The two students from Kyunghee University scattered about 500 leaflets, headlined: "Without the abolition of the military dictatorial regime, torture killing will not end."

They were joined by three coeds from the university who joined with them in denouncing the authorities by staging a street protest and distributing some 200 leaflets to passersby. All of them were taken away by police.

AIDS Victim's Death Causes Anxiety

The Feb. 12 death of a 62-year-old man infected with AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) was the first such death as a Korean in south Korea and has resulted in a great deal of public anxiety concerning the spread of this dreadful disease.

The man had recently returned from Kenya where he had been living and engaging in business since 1981. He had recently had a positive reaction to an AIDS test.

The Seoul daily, Dong-A-Ilbo (Feb. 12) described the case as "a terrible shock," and other papers expressed their apprehension about the authorities' unpreparedness.

Earlier in December 1985, Prof. Li Won Yong of Yonsei University disclosed that nine Korean adults had proved positive in blood tests to detect AIDS antibodies.

Many people are now saying that the most likely route for the AIDS virus is via the American forces in south Korea, which have over 40,000 personnel stationed there.

CFC Commander Will Be Replaced June

Lt. Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the Fifth U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will replace Gen. William J. Livsey, to head the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command, in the latter part of June 1987, the CFC announced on Feb. 20.

His responsibilities will include command of the CFC, "U.N. Command," U.S. Forces Korea and Eighth U.S. Army.

Livsey said that Louis played a key role in the American-led ax incident in Aug. 18, 1976 as an assistant division commander for the Second Infantry Division in south Korea. Five north Korean security personnel were wounded in the tragic incident, some of them seriously.

Pak Chong Chol's Mother's Memoirs

No More Torture

South Korea's evening newspaper, "Joongang Daily News" on Jan. 22 carried the memoirs of the mother of Pak Chong Chol, a Seoul National University student who was tortured to death by police.

Here are excerpts from her memoirs:

Chong Chang Sun, mother of Pak Chong Chol

Since my son passed away I have been overcome with sorrow. What on earth can I say as a mother who has lost a son? Is my grief over the death of my son something like the 108 earthly passions of the Buddha?

I don't think there is a sorrow deeper than that of a mother who has lost her son.

In the hope that my grief would not last, I was determined to write these memoirs. Because I hope that the pain my son endured while being tortured will no longer have to be suffered by people in this land.

Someone came from Seoul with news about my son and my husband agreed to go up to Seoul. I felt somewhat uneasy: "Something might have happened to my son." However, no mother thinks the worst will ever happen to her son.

My daughter heard the terrible news about her younger brother from her father, but she said nothing to me about it as she knew that I had a cardiac problem, and didn't want me to worry.

On the way to Seoul she sobbed on the plane and I consoled her, saying that even if he had been arrested by police he would be released within two or three years.

Every mother loves her children and I love Choli very dearly. Choli, as we nicknamed Chong Chol, was wise and charming.

When he was five years old, he was so clever that he could read his elder sister's textbooks. She was a second grader at elementary school then. When he eventually entered elementary school it was earlier than any other children.

Throughout his childhood he was healthy and was seldom injured. He was in his 4th year at elementary school before he had to take any kind of medicine. As he suffered from nose bleeds, I had to give him some herbal medicine.

He resembled his father, who is the head of the Chonggwak pumping plant of Pusan City Waterworks. When Choli began to attend senior high school, he was always first to arrive and last to leave. He served as a model for other students and was given charge of the library, which he had to open and close every day.

When he was in the third grade at senior high school, I wasn't anxious about his entrance examination for university.

At that time, I used to wake him in the morning, prepare his breakfast and make him a packed lunch and in the evening take some warm rice and soup to him at school. I enjoyed looking after him.

Around midnight I would watch the library light of the Haegwang High School, where he was studying, and then go and meet him halfway near the Tongdae Sindong market as he walked home.

These memoirs of when my son was studying hard at the school library happened a long time ago, but it was a time when I felt very happy.

He failed the examination for Seoul National University and entered the Seoul Chongno School to prepare to resit the entrance exam. It was the first time he had left home and I found it very difficult to calm myself down.

The next year he passed the examination for Seoul National University and I was very proud of him.

He always had a lot of friends as he had an amiable personality and a kind and caring nature towards his friends.

His sympathetic nature meant that he could not ignore poor people. When he was a third grader at senior high school he used to share the evening meals I brought to him with his poorer friends. As a result, he was always hungry. I only found this out later.

Choli was very concerned about me and used to send me presents. He once sent me a tape of Lee Mi Ja's songs, which I was very fond of. On my birthday he sent me a sutra. It was on my birthday that he was released from prison last year. He went to the city and bought a birthday cake with a candle for every year of my life.

"Mum, you must blow them all out with one breath," he said mischievously. I still remember the way he said it. When he was released last July I told him not to join any demonstrations and to finish his master's course so that he could become a professor.

I told him that as a professor teaching and leading students he could accomplish much more and see his ideals realized. He seemed to accept what I said and afterwards he began to study very hard.

On Dec. 29 he came back home. He pushed his face on my breast and I embraced him and stroked his back. This was the last time I ever did this.

The last time I spoke to him was on Jan. 12 when I phoned him at his flat in Seoul to tell him that I hadn't sent the money for his monthly rent but would be paying 20,000 won for petty expenses the next day.

He was arrested before he received the money I sent. His face is now printed on my mind. As he breathed his last breath while being tortured, I knew nothing about what was happening to him and this causes me a lot of distress.

I feel as if he has come back now. When I think of Choli being tortured to death, I tremble with fear.

If they love their own children how could they commit such an atrocity to another's child?

What crime did my son commit? I pray to Buddha, wishing that the grief I have suffered and the suffering my son was subjected to will never be repeated again.

(By Chong Chang Sun)

Press Comments

Following are excerpts from recent commentaries in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee. The commentaries reflected the DPRK position on the recent remarks by the U.S. secretary of defense and an assistant secretary and on the U.S. refusal to sign the protocols of the treaty on creating a nuclear-free south Pacific region.

There Are No Foreign Troops In North

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the House Foreign Affairs Committee told a lie that foreign military personnel are present in the northern half of Korea and the north has rapidly reinforced its military power and "improved the combat readiness."

Weinberger's words are a whopping lie totally contradictory to the fact.

This is because the world recognizes that there is not even a single foreign military personnel in our country and we have mobilized a large number of soldiers for peaceful construction, far from reinforcing the armed forces, and made sincere efforts to remove the military and political confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, not to invade the south.

Weinberger's stereotyped false propaganda was prompted by a sinister intention.

Speaking much about presence of foreign military personnel, "arms buildup" and the like, he tries to conceal the criminal aggressive moves of the Americans who keep in south Korea vast aggression forces including more than 40,000 U.S. troops and nuclear and chemical weapons and their constant reinforcement.

By clamouring about the north's "aggressive nature," on the other hand, he intends to justify the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise, a preliminary war and nuclear test war against the DPRK. He seeks to increase the U.S. military support for south Korea with the false propaganda as a smokescreen.

The commentary emphasizes that the United States should discontinue slandering the DPRK, stop at once the Team Spirit war rehearsal and withdraw its forces and all lethal weapons from south Korea without delay. **(Feb. 22)**

Sigur Uses New Card

Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East-Asian and Pacific affairs, recently made a speech on the south Korean political question, in which he proposed a remedy for the establishment of "a civilian political system" through "dialogue and compromise between the ruling and opposition parties" in south Korea to tide over the crisis and said, otherwise, a tragic situation was expected.

This is by no means a new trump card.

By coming out with this old trump card again, Sigur openly instructed Seoul not to make the slightest concession, but crush with "strength" the demand of the people and the opposition forces according to the "established policy" and preached the opposition politicians to knuckle under the unwarrantable pressure of the south Korean authorities, trying to appease them.

Sigur blurted that a tragic situation was expected, should "a civilian political system" fail to be established through "dialogue." This meant a new bloody crackdown of the military fascist rulers upon the people.

No less ridiculous is the fact that Sigur, while beating the drum of "ruling-opposition compromise," brought forward the "bright idea" of the "political neutrality" of the south Korean military and the "retirement" of Chun Doo Hwan from the political scene after the "change of power."

His gibberish about Chun's "retirement" was a third-rate trickery for deceiving and fooling the people and the opposition political force demanding that he step aside.

Another link in the whole chain of these intrigues is the current noisy jawbone campaign of the U.S. ruling quarters about the "human rights problem" in south Korea.

The Americans leave no measure untried in their bid to tighten their control on south Korea and keep it in their clutch for an indefinite period and, for the present, are working to save Chun from downfall which he is facing, rejected by the people, in order to keep him on the payroll as their tool of aggression. Sigur's speech may be regarded as "a covering fire" to leave the traitor in power.

With no amount of attempt can the United States conceal its ugly color as an aggressor against the Korean people. **(Feb. 25)**

Two Conflicting Stands

The Soviet Union and China signed the protocols of the treaty on creating a nuclear-free south Pacific region. This is a clear expression of the stand for contributing to preventing a nuclear war and defending peace and security in the world by firmly guaranteeing the denuclearization of this region.

The creation of a nuclear-free south Pacific region and the stand of the Soviet Union and China supporting it entirely conform with the aspiration and desire of our people. The Korean people warmly hail this treaty and express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the countries in this region.

Contrary to the stands of the Soviet Union and China, the United States intends to keep hold on south Pacific countries in a militarily and strategically important position and realise its wild ambition for dominating Asian and Pacific region.

The United States refused to sign the protocols of the treaty. This is a rude action and a revelation of the intention to increase the danger of a nuclear war in this region.

The two conflicting stands toward the treaty fully show who truly wants peace and security in the world and who takes the road of a nuclear war.

The U.S. has turned south Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and worked out even a nuclear war plan and are stepping up its preparation, part of which is the Team Spirit joint military exercises planned by the U.S. and south Korea. **(Feb. 15)**

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Feb. 9–Feb. 23)

Feb. 9

* A delegation of the Polish Mining Industry Society headed by Mieczyslaw Piatek, vice chairman of the Mining Industry Engineers and Assistant Engineers Association of Poland.

Feb. 12

* A Korean language publishing delegation of China headed by Jin Wanshan, editor-in-chief of the National Publishing House of China.

Feb. 13

* A Japanese mountaineers group

Feb. 16

* A delegation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union headed by its First Vice Minister Boris Panyukov.

Feb. 23

* A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Oleg Ryvakov, deputy director of the department.

* A delegation of economists of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Feb. 10–Feb. 25)

Feb. 10

* A delegation of the Korean Musicians Union headed by vice chairman of its Central Committee Kim Yong Sin to the German Democratic Republic.

Feb. 11

* A delegation of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its vice chairman Li Bong Hui to the Soviet Union.

Feb. 12

* Li Mong Ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Sin Mun Gyu, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, Chong Song Mu, vice president of the Academy of Social Science, and Li In Jik, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union to attend as Korean delegates to the International Forum for a Nuclear-free World and Survival of Mankind held in Moscow.

(KCNA) **(To be continued)**

DPRK Men Placed 3rd

At 39th World Table Tennis Championships

The DPRK men paddlers came third, while the women's team finished 5th at the 39th World Table Tennis Championships, which were held from Feb. 18 in New Delhi, India.

The DPRK's men's team beat Norway and New Zealand in the opening round and overpowered Japan, Hungary and India in the 2nd round to enter the quarterfinals.

The DPRK crushed Indonesia 5-4 in the men's quarterfinals, but lost to Sweden 2-5 in the semifinals.

In the playoff to decide third place, the DPRK routed Yugoslavia 5-1 in the men's section.

This marked the second time that a DPRK men's team has finished in the top three at the world championships since the 29th Championships in 1967, when it was placed 2nd.

The DPRK's women's team finished 5th after beating Japan 3-1 and the Soviet Union 3-0.

Chinese teams swept the board at the championships.

DPRK Athletes Get Good Records at Int'l Sports Games

26th Int'l Wrestling Competitions in Soviet Union

Korean wrestler Li Jae Sik took the 48 kilogram category title and Kim Yong Sik finished the runner-up in the 52 kilogram category at the 26th International Freestyle Wrestling Competitions held in Tbilisi, the Soviet Union. **(Feb. 3, KCNA report)**

Junior Weightlifters Tournament In GDR

Korean boys scored good results at the International Junior Weightlifting Tournament for "Kalikristall Cup" which was held in the German Democratic Republic from February 11 to 14.

Kim Myong Sik managed a total list of 225 kg, snatching 97.5 kg and jerking 127.5 kg, in the 52 kg category, and Kim Myong Nam managed a total lift of 247.5 kg, snatching 110 kg and jerking 137.5 kg, in the 56 kg category, to take the titles in their respective categories.

Speed Skating in Poland

Korean skater Han Chun Ok placed first in the speed skating 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres and second in 3,000 metres to come first in the total in the Sanok Cup International Speed Skating Tournaments held in Warsaw.

Li Jong Suk placed third in 1,000 and 1,500 metres. **(Feb. 10 KCNA report)**

4th Asian-Oceanian Junior Ice Hockey Championships In China

The DPRK team came second at the Fourth Asian-Oceanian Junior Ice Hockey Championships held in Jilin, China, from Feb. 13 to 21.

The DPRK team beat the Japanese team 5:1, the south Korean team 11:1 and the Australian team 14:4.

Yang Myong Jo, a member of the DPRK team, was awarded the prize for the best player.

Int'l Judo Tournament

Korean boys bagged a gold and two silver medals at the 18th International Judo Tournament for "Liberation Cup" held in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, from Feb. 21 to 23.

Pak Jong Chol carried off a gold medal in the 86 kg category.

Ko Jun Sok and Hwang Jae Gil won silver medals respectively in the 78 kg and over 95 kg categories.

Junior Speed Skating Tourney of Socialist Countries in DPRK

The International Junior Friendship Speed Skating Tournament of Socialist Countries was held from Feb. 7 to 9 at the Samjiyon Skating Rink in the northern region of the DPRK.

Participating in the tournament are the GDR, Romanian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet and Korean (A and B) teams.

Follow the results:

Men's 500 metres
1. Li Yong Chol (Korea A)
2. Kim Gwang Son (Korea A)
3. Sergei Golobkov (Soviet Union)

Women's 500 metres
1. Nataliya Severiukhina (Soviet Union)
2. Yun Son Ju (Korea A)
3. Daschelu (Romania)

Men's 1,500 metres
1. Kim Gwang Son (Korea A)
2. Song Yong Hun (Korea A)
3. Sergei Golobkov (Soviet Union)

Women's 1,500 metres
1. Li Gang Ok (Korea A)
2. Li Yong Ae (Korea A)
3. Daschelu (Romania)

Men's 1,000 meters
1. Kim Gwang Son (Korea A)
2. Vladimir Gniloskurenko (Soviet Union)
3. Sergei Golobkov (Soviet Union)

Women's 1,000 meters
1. Daschelu (Romania)
2. Ralissa Pulekhanova (Soviet Union)
2. Li Yong Ae (Korea A)
2. Ulike Adeberg (the GDR)

Men's 3,000 metres
1. Song Yong Hun (Korea A)
2. Sergei Golobkov (Soviet Union)
3. Oleg Khrustalyov (Soviet Union)

Women's 3,000 metres
1. Claudia Peschintein (the GDR)
2. Daschelu (Romania)
3. Hong Ok Nam (Korea A)

Men's 5,000 metres
1. Song Yong Hun (Korea A)
2. Uwe Hoenisch (the GDR)
3. Oleg Khristalyov (Soviet Union)

40th Anniv. of Korean Film Studio

A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Feb. 24 to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Film Studio.

Rim Chun Chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the DPRK, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the creators, artists and employees of the Korean Film Studio.

The Korean Film Studio has produced a large number of revolutionary films high in ideological and artistic level by thoroughly applying the Juche-based theory on film production propounded by the party.

Paek Min, president of the studio, in his report said that the course covered by the studio was 40 years of glory during which the film art of the DPRK started from scratch and has steadily developed, upholding President Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented idea on literature and art and 40 years of pride during which it has carried out the film revolution and adorned the unprecedented heyday of the Juche-based film art under the wise leadership of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Many Animated Cartoons Produced in DPRK

The production of animated cartoons (drawings, puppets and paper figures) is brisk in Korea.

Many animated cartoons including "the Birthday Gone," and "Landlord Pak Covetous of Gold Ingot" were produced and widely disseminated last year.

There is a creative staff of animated cartoons composed of competent writers, directors, artists, and cameramen in Korea. They have latest devices such as automated and telemechanized shooting, sound recording and lighting apparatuses.

This collective staff with a history of over 30 years has produced hundreds of films since it made the first animated cartoon "Gold and Iron Axes."

The Korean animated cartoons are popular not only at home but also abroad for their clear thematic idea and peculiar method of depiction.

Hundreds of films, among them the puppet film "Gold Ingot and Maize Cake" and the animated cartoon "The Hedgehog Trounces the Tiger", are on show in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Greece, Switzerland and scores of other countries.

Many films have been highly appreciated at film festivals.

The Korean animated cartoons "The Winged Steed" and "Ants Roll Water Melon" received prizes at the Fourth World Animated Cartoon Festival held in Bulgaria in 1985.

The animated cartoon creative staff of Korea makes joint films with foreign staffs.

Compositions Written by Korean Students (2)

Dear Grandma and Aunty In S. Korea

Children and their parents enjoying an athletic meeting at a Korean school in Tokyo

(Continued from the 1,323 issue)

Dear grandma and aunty,

How have you been?

It's been just one year since you two visited my house and left for your hometown in south Korea. With our sports day just a few days ahead, I really feel like meeting you again.

To tell you the truth, I want you to visit Japan again and attend our sports meeting like you did last year. It was really an unforgettable sports day for me. That was because my dear grandma and aunty were there.

Until last year, I couldn't enjoy sports days so much, as I felt a little bit sad. The reason was, there was an event in which I couldn't participate – one that is called "Generation after Generation". In the race, grandfathers and grandmothers start at first and pass the batons to the next runners, fathers and mothers. And at last, we, grandchildren take the batons and run.

While almost all my friends were in the race, I stood and waited till the game finished, feeling so miserable as my grandmother was far away in south Korea. If only I had been able to run with my grandma I would have done anything I could.

I often wondered why I couldn't take part in the race though I had a grandmother.

Last year, however, one day before the sports day, my grandmother and aunt visited our house unexpectedly. How glad I was then! Even now I can recall the moment you held me in your arms.

Maybe this letter reminds you of our sports day, how you were happy to see our Korean school and see children being brought up as Koreans even in a foreign country. And you were so surprised to know how deep and great the love and care of our fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il were.

At that time, you told me you felt like in your homeland and not in a foreign country and delighted to take part in every game you could.

Do you remember when aunty was playing a game and jumped through a hoop in such a funny way that all the spectators were delighted and clapped their hands? I was also glad and cried out, "Hold out, grandma! Hurrah, aunty!"

I wish to see you two take part in games on the playground of my school and run the "Generation after Generation" race with me.

We placed third last year, but I would have never exchanged it even with a gold medal. I was glad that much. The long-cherished dream came true at last.

I think you felt the same and want to come here again.

Dear grandma and aunty,

When can we live together? The question has been in my mind since last year. If Korea remains divided, we would live separately forever.

Grandma and aunty, I earnestly hope our country will be reunified as early as possible. Thinking very hard on this matter, I am now doing my very best to practise for the sports day. Waving red and yellow flags to the music, giving a hard tug, shouting time, "Heave ho, heave ho!" Low-graders are also practicing *nongak* (a traditional national dance of Korea) hard.

I will enclose photos in my next letter. I hope you will enjoy them.

I will miss you so much on the day. But I will do my best.

So much for today, grandma and aunty, take good care of your health till the day of Korea's reunification.

Love,

In Gi

(Paek In Gi, sixth-grader of the Tokyo Korean Eighth Primary School)

Soviet Union, China Step Up Protest Against Team Spirit 87

The Soviet Union and China have denounced again the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercise involving 200,000 U.S. and south Korean soldiers.

The official news agency Tass on Feb. 21 carried an analyst's article entitled "According to the Script of the Pentagon".

The joint military manoeuvres always assume provocative nature, Tass noted, and said:

In order to veil the true purpose of the joint military exercises, the United States puts up a pretext that a combat posture must be maintained at all times to cope with the "threat" from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is inveigling Japan into war preparations.

Earlier on Feb. 19, Tass carried a similar article on the war game.

The Soviet paper Sovetskaya Rossia Feb. 22 in a commentary said that the aim of the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises was to perfect the forestalling strike exercises and their targets are the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other sovereign states in this region.

The commentary noted: Seoul answered the north's call for holding high-level political and military talks between the north and the south with the Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises. The rehearsal is a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Another Soviet paper Sotsialistitcheskaya Industria Feb. 22 pointed out that the U.S. administration regards south Korea as one of the important bases for the realisation of its expansionist strategy in Asia. More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and all kinds of means of their delivery are deployed in south Korea, said the paper.

It stressed: The lengthening of the duration of the military exercises till May, longer than last year's, proves that the United States tries to expand its military presence in south Korea.

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people's struggle was held on Feb. 19 at the electrical machinery plant named after Vladimir Ilyich in Moscow to denounce the provocative Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises.

A resolution adopted at the meeting condemned the U.S.'s occupation of south Korea and its criminal policy of war.

It said:

The Soviet people bitterly denounce the large-scale Team Spirit 87 joint military exercises of U.S. forces and the south Korean army which directly threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are detrimental to the security and interests of the Soviet Union and other countries.

We fully understand and support the initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for the peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea.

The Soviet public circles fully and positively support the proposals of the DPRK to make U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and clear it of nuclear weapons to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and develop wide-range dialogue between the north and the south.

Meanwhile, Xinhua in a commentary published on Feb. 19 denounced Washington and Seoul for having aggravated the situation on the Korean Peninsula by starting the war game.

Noting that talks between the north and the south of Korea, no matter what their form may be, can be held only in a peaceful atmosphere, Xinhua stressed: But the military exercises will not create a peaceful atmosphere. On the contrary, they will only increase the tensions.

In order to have the Korean problem settled in a peaceful way, Xinhua stressed, the United States and south Korea must discontinue all military exercises threatening the north side.

In an article entitled "Military Exercises Marring Atmosphere", the Chinese paper People's Daily Feb. 22 said that the tensions have been heightened on the Korean Peninsula because the south Korean authorities have committed provocations in a premeditated way and the United States staged military exercises in cooperation with south Korea, rendering the situation more serious.

The Chinese paper Liberation Army Daily Feb. 20 noted that the participation of large armed forces, the long duration and various kinds of exercises tell that the on-going war rehearsal is the largest one.

Foreign newspapers also carried articles denouncing the joint military exercise.

They include: the Vietnamese paper Nhan Dan (Feb. 21); the Cuban paper Trabajadores (Feb. 20); the Lao paper Pasason (Feb. 21); the Indian paper Patriot; and the Afghan paper Hewat.

(Continued from page 1)

the proposal was also sent by Mr. Lucio Lara, first secretary of the People's Assembly of Angola, to Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The Yugoslav paper Komunist, the Romanian paper Scinteia Tineretului, the Mongolian paper Ulaan-od, the Bulgarian paper Otechestven Front recently carried articles supporting the proposal for high-level talks of the DPRK.

Seminars on the policy speech of President Kim Il Sung "For the Complete Victory of Socialism", in which the north-south talks proposal was put forward, were held recently in foreign countries.

Seminars were held at the Juche Idea Study Society of the Patna University of India, the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-Es-Salaam Teachers' College of Tanzania, the Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Namibian Students in Sierra Leone, the Porvoo Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Finland, the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism of Latin Americans in Drammen, Norway, and Juche idea study organizations and friendship organizations in Mali, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Guyana.

On Feb. 23, Pyongyang was host to a seminar on the proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the north and the south.

"Is South Korea Going to Be the Next Philippines?"

(Continued from the previous issue)

Hyun Hong-choo, spokesman for the ruling party, said, "Corruption is a problem, but the president is dealing with it." Hyun denied charges that Saemaul funds had been misappropriated.

American officials and several businessmen indicated that the president's wife and brother preside over rival cliques of palace insiders. Although the president's wife stays in the background, however, "Little Chun" has been highly visible as Saemaul director. The underground press has periodically published stories alleging rakeoffs in import deals, focusing not only on Saemaul cattle imports from the United States but also on bananas from Taiwan.

"Little Chun" left South Korea in August nine days after a bloody nightclub murder in which one gang allegedly killed four members of a rival gang with fish knives. At first, several newspapers hinted vaguely that high officials had links with the godfather of the victorious Mokpo gang, Chong Yu Sop. Then opposition leader Ye Chun Ho said that the president's brother had given a controversial land reclamation contract to a construction firm controlled by Chong and had walked arm in arm with the godfather after a Saemaul ceremony in his hometown of Shinan. Ye, majority leader of the former ruling party, charged that the leader of the hit squad that allegedly committed the murders, Hong Song Kyu, happened to be Chun Kyung Hwan's former bodyguard.

After the list of suspects was published, opposition and church leaders said that Hong and several on the list had been members of the official entourage that accompanied "Little Chun" on a 1985 visit to Southeast Asia.

Ruling party spokesman Hyun denied that Little Chun has ties to organized crime leaders.

Ye said in an interview that Hong had recruited his men from the Seoul Judo School. Ye said that the president's brother had used his influence to elevate his alma mater to the status of a heavily subsidized college, with Chun as the dominant force behind the institution. Some of the graduates find their way into the underworld, and government intelligence agencies draw on the school as a source of strongarm men used to break up opposition meetings, according to a report by a commission of inquiry consisting of church leaders, lawyers and opposition politicians.

The nightclub murders occurred on August 14, and on August 23 Chun Kyung Hwan resigned as Saemaul director and left South Korea. The government announced that he had been chosen to participate in a rural development seminar at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Opposition leaders said that the real purpose of the academic arrangement was to get him out of the country. The Kennedy School declined to comment on Chun's admission except to say that he had been accepted as a three-month special student. Chun Kyung Hwan returned to Seoul in late December. Various efforts to reach him were unsuccessful. The South Korean Embassy in Washington said that allegations about Chun Kyung Whan "are simply lies with no basis or truth."

The government's continuing sensitivity concerning the murder case was underlined by its violent reaction to a National Assembly speech by opposition deputy Yu Song Hwan on October 14 in which Yu pointed to the killings as evidence that "gangs favorable to the government are being raised under its protection" and that "high government officials are involved with organized crime."

Disregarding Yu's parliamentary immunity, Chun placed him under house arrest, citing his statement that "the unification of Korea should be our most important national priority, transcending the ideology of anti-communism." The government then called on the Assembly to approve Yu's formal detention on sedition charges. Opposition members sought to prevent a vote by physically barricading the entrance to the Assembly chamber, whereupon 1,000 riot police stormed the building to block opposition deputies from entering a back room where members of the ruling party convened to vote approval of the arrest.

Apart from the corruption issue, other even more important factors account for the growing strength of the opposition. Cardinal Kim Sou Hwan, the leading Roman Catholic prelate in South Korea and a prominent critic of the regime, argues that the big conglomerates have prospered at the expense of small business, farmers and labor. Fifteen million urban workers, prohibited from organizing free union, earn as little as $3 a day. As college enrollments have burgeoned, so have educated unemployment and the growth of a new middle class seeking greater political participation.

Another intangible but significant source of opposition support is a deep-seated nationalistic upheaval resulting from the division of Korea and the extent of the South's foreign dependence. For younger Koreans, especially, born after the Korean War, the government's manipulation of tensions with North Korea to justify military rule in the South is no longer credible...

Calling on historical memories of Korea's ancient national identity, opposition leaders maintain that Chun Doo Hwan repeatedly has bypassed opportunities for greater dialogue and contact with the north. Similarly, recalling Japanese colonialism, opposition leaders underline the south's growing foreign debt ($47 billion, as against $26 billion in 1980), primarily to Japanese and U.S. banks, and its overwhelming reliance on exports to shaky Japanese and American markets.

Nationalistic feeling underlies the militant radicalism exemplified five students, including a coed and the son of a leading industrialist, who have burned themselves to death in recent months, and of 65 other students who say they are ready for self-immolation.

At bottom, the most powerful dynamic behind the growth of the opposition is a popular desire to end 25 years of military rule. Chun's bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising after he seized power in 1980 made his regime illegitimate from the start, in the eyes of most Koreans. The corruption issue does not excite Koreans for moralistic reasons. It has become a critical weapon in the struggle for a democratic constitution precisely because it has emerged as an increasingly credible symbol of the arrogance of authoritarian power.

(End)

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